

Today's Topics:

Aircraft headsets
Info on KENWOOD TR-2600 A needed!!!
Interesting Snippets
Neutralizing Heathkit Finals (6146/A/B woes)
Thanks, Goodyear! (And how to monitor the blimp)
Wondering about 455 kHz

Date: 25 Oct 89 19:21:00 GMT

From: gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!wuarchive!uwm.edu!mailrus!jarvis.csri.toronto.edu!
torsqnt!tmsoft!masnet!canremote!bruce.chapman@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (BRUCE
CHAPMAN)

Subject: Aircraft headsets

Icom makes an adapter to use David Clark headsets with their VHF and
UHF handheld radios, that works very well.

~ EZ-Reader 1.13 ~ I know that I should have read the DOC'S
* RNet 1.01: CanConfMail: Sasquatch PCBoard, Terrace, B.C.

Date: 27 Oct 89 15:02:56 GMT

From: tank!eeca!cps3xx!usenet@handies.ucar.edu (Usenet file owner)

Subject: Info on KENWOOD TR-2600 A needed!!!

In article <6866@viscous.sco.COM> stevebe@sco.COM (Steve Beecher) writes:

> I have a Kenwood TR-2600 A that I have a couple of questions about.
>First of all, I was wondering how to use the Telephone Autopatch system
>for business and/or personal use, i.e. extra licences needed, who I need

<Flame thrower on>

You are probably not a licensed amateur radio operator, asking a
question like that. Business use of any amateur radio frequency is
absolutely forbidden. You need an AMATEUR radio license to transmit in
the amateur frequency bands. No other license is good enough.

<Flame thrower off>

>to contact, how to operate it on my unit, where to find out the frequencies,
>etc. Is the TU-35B tone unit needed for this? Do I need to buy one, or is
>it something different entirely. Secondly, I would like to know if there
>are any mod.s available to increase the scan speed of the TR-2600 A. It
>is very slow as it stands. Anyone with answers to either of these questions
>I would appreciate email to me. Thanks!!!!

> E-mail: ...!uunet!sco!stevebe stevebe@sco.COM

Get an amateur radio license first. For now, just listen. You aren't allowed to transmit. If you need to use radio for your business, get a GMRS license, or a license for some other business band, or a cellular phone.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

Date: Fri, 27 Oct 89 08:15:57 EDT
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd%gte.com@RELAY.CS.NET
Subject: Interesting Snippets

From: NCSD::PESCATORE_JT 27-OCT-1989 08:04

HILL INTEREST REVS
TO FREE SPECTRUM

STATUS: House subcommittee chairman Ed Markey has reiterated his commitment to legislation to free 200 MHz of spectrum held for the government so that the FCC can use it to promote innovative radio-transmitted communications.

The first in a series of hearings on the bill, known as the Emerging Telecommunications Technologies Act, is scheduled for Nov. 1.

Government witnesses will be asked to testify on the feasibility of the legislation. Anticipated witnesses include the present head of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) Janice Obuchowski, FCC Chairman Al Sikes and several former agency heads, such as Bernie Wunder, Henry Geller and David Markey.

Al Sikes, formerly head of NTIA, referred to H.R. 2965 in an industry address touting innovation in common carrier technologies as a way of expanding spectrum for commercial services. Although Sikes has not formally endorsed the legislation, he did note his attempts when heading NTIA to discover ways government spectrum could be converted to commercial use.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 10/25.

MIND WHAT YOU SAY; THEY'RE LISTENING, p.B1.

"...Eavesdropping -- both corporate and private -- is on the rise, thanks to the proliferation of surveillance technologies. And while sellers of the equipment and companies 'monitoring' employees have few qualms, right-to-privacy advocates and some lawmakers are alarmed. 'New technologies are changing the way we deal with each other and the way we work,' says Janlori Goldman, a staff attorney at the American Civil Liberties Union. 'Our expectation of confidentiality is being eroded.'"

AT&T INTRODUCES OPTICAL SYSTEMS FOR SENDING DATA, p.B5.

"New York-American Telephone & Telegraph Co. unveiled new optical transmission systems for data, video and voice communications. Two products in what the telecommunications giant called a new generation of such equipment are available now, AT&T said, and three others will be introduced in 1990 and 1991."

USA TODAY, 10/26.

SOVIET PHONE SERVICE IS A HANGUP, p.2B.

One of the more frustrating obstacles to smooth business dealings between U.S. and Soviet managers may turn out to be the telephone. The San Francisco earthquake showed just how bad communications can be between the two countries. At the USA-89 trade show in Moscow on Oct. 18, word of the Oct. 17 earthquake rumbled through the 140 booths set up by U.S. companies. No other news was available, so at 2 p.m. General Electric's booth hooked up a live satellite link to the GE-owned NBC-TV network and put Today on two television sets. Exhibitors crowded around the TVs, talking of friends or relatives in San Francisco and groaning that Soviet operators said they couldn't get a line out to the USA until 3 a.m."

Date: Fri, 27 Oct 89 08:42:35 EST

From: bill gunshannon <702WFG%SCRVMSYS.BITNET@CORNELLC.cit.cornell.edu>

Subject: Neutralizing Heathkit Finals (6146/A/B woes)

What's wrong with doing it the way the instruction book says???

I have used mine with 6146/A/B/W and never had a problem.

The W's were so I could run RTTY with real long keydown. I was a MARS operator in a remote part of Northern Germany and at Christmas time our nets ran from about 5PM til about 3AM. I usually spent the last hour

or two sending all the accumulated traffic to the gateway station in Pirmasens. Keydown periods longer than an hour were not uncommon. And the only mod I ever had to make was to mount a muffin fan on top of the radio to blow air over the finals.

Hearing about 101's again is kinda nostalgic. Maybe I should dig it out and give it to my daughter when she finishes here NOVICE course.

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

Date: 26 Oct 89 18:13:21 GMT
From: hpda!hpcupt1!bmp@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Brian M. Perkin)
Subject: Thanks, Goodyear! (And how to monitor the blimp)

Try Oakland Airport North Field.

Date: 27 Oct 89 14:55:57 GMT
From: pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!tank!eecaecps3xx!usenet@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Usenet file owner)
Subject: Wondering about 455 kHz

Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > From: jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
> > Does anyone out there know how 455 kHz got to be such a popular IF ?
> > Why 455, (as opposed to 450 or 500, e.g.)?
> So broadcast band images would not fall inside the band.

Lets see now. If the LO is above the frequency to be received, and we are listing to 540 kHz, the LO must be at $540 + 455 = 995$ kHz. Therefore the image to be worried about is $995 + 455 = 1450$ kHz. That's in the BC band. If the LO is below the frequency to be received, and we are listing to 1600 kHz, the LO must be at $1600 - 455 = 1145$ kHz. Therefore the image to be worried about is $1145 - 455 = 690$ kHz.

It seems to me that for quite a significant range of frequencies, the image will fall inside the AM BC band. I doubt that's the reason that 455 was chosen.

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End of INFO-HAMS Digest V89 Issue #813
